

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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August 19th, 1911. Temperature 10 a.m. 70, 4 p.m. 79; Humidity...94, 94.

August 19th, 1910. Temperature 10 a.m. 86, 4 p.m. 89; Humidity...78, 69.

No. 8551

號七廿月六年三統宣

MONDAY, AUGUST 21 1911.

一拜禮

號一十二月八年英港香

888 van Avenue
Singapore Post-10, China.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE STRIKE MOVEMENT.

STRIKERS DISPERSED BY THE TROOPS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, August 19, 9 a.m.

A number of strikers while attempting to hold up the Irish mail-trains at Fishguard had to be dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

The crews of the warships at Portsmouth have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to perform garrison duty.

An attempt was made to derail a train near York.

MARYLEBONE STATION GARRISONED.

Durban, August 19, 9 a.m.

Marylebone railway station has been shut since 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is garrisoned by soldiers, as a night attack by the strikers is feared. Engines are manned by men of the Royal Engineers, who are patrolling the line as far as Neasden.

INSURING AGAINST STRIKE DAMAGE.

Durban, August 19, 9 a.m.

A number of insurances against loss of damage from strikes are being effected at Lloyds.

LONDON DOCK DISPUTE SETTLED.

London, Aug. 19, 2.20 p.m.

A final settlement of the London Dock dispute has been arranged.

SOLDIERS AT LONDON

TERMINI.

London, Aug. 19, 2.20 p.m.

Extraordinary scenes are being witnessed at the London railway termini. Soldiers are on guard with fixed bayonets and bivouacking on the platforms.

HOME OFFICE STATEMENT.

London, August 19, 2.20 p.m.

A Home Office statement was issued last night to the effect that the strike had produced a widespread though only partial interruption of traffic.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Considerably more than two-thirds of the men are remaining at their posts. The companies are receiving numerous applications for employment.

The military authorities report that the situation is thoroughly under control. 5,000 special constables have been enrolled.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Buxton have been engaged with the strikers and the companies' representatives with a view to an amicable settlement on fair terms being arrived at.

PERFECT TRANQUILITY IN LONDON.

Durban, August 19, 8.25 p.m.

A Home Office report issued this afternoon states that perfect tranquillity prevails in London. A reduced but effective system is maintained and ample provisions are coming in.

It adds that the Port of London is now working at almost full activity. No serious riots have taken place in the United Kingdom. Several attempts were made to day to derail trains and many minor acts of violence are reported. Undoubtedly the continual despatch of troops to the threatened areas is the most important influence in securing peaceful methods.

The liberality of the railway companies is shown in rewarding the strikers and the passengers are raising subscriptions for them.

RIOTS AT LLANELLY.

Durban, Aug 19, 9.20 p.m.

At Llanelly, strikers boarded a train and pulled off the engine-driver and fireman. The Worcestershire hurried up and fired a first volley over the heads of the strikers and two others at a lower elevation.

POSITION AT LIVERPOOL.

Durban, Aug 19, 9.20 p.m.

At Liverpool the situation hourly becomes worse and unless fresh supplies of food are obtained the poor will suffer most acutely.

Separate conferences between the Government, managers and men are still sitting and keeping up constant communication with each other.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON STATIONS CLOSED.

London, August 20, 12.45 a.m.

The local services in London continue, though considerably reduced. The termini at Common Street, Holborn and ten other stations are closed, besides the North London Railway, which is completely stopped. The southern suburbs, however, show some improvement.

OBSTACLE IN NEGOTIATIONS.

London, August 20, 12.45 a.m.

The chief obstacle in the negotiations is apparently the railway companies' refusal to recognise the Union.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has arranged a meeting with Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Buxton, and the railwaymen and believes that the difficulties are not insurmountable.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

To-day's general situation is summed up in a leading article appearing in the "Westminster Gazette," which states that neither the companies nor the men have made good their predilections and boasts. The companies have not prevented a serious dislocation, and the men have not produced the general paralysis they threatened.

The Amalgamated Society declares that 250,000 men are out, but the managers characterise this as an exaggeration.

Attacks have been made on signal boxes and telegraph lines have been cut in various districts but the military report shows that the lines as a whole are well controlled.

LIGHTER MEN'S DISPUTE SETTLED.

London, August 20, 7.40 a.m.

An agreement has been reached in connection with the lighter-men's dispute thus completing the London docks settlement.

MOB STONES POLICE AND SOLDIERS.

London, August 20, 7.40 p.m.

As a train was approaching Llanelly the mob

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

stoned the police and the soldiers who were guarding the line. An officer warned the strikers, but without avail. The Riot Act was read but the crowd continued to laugh and jeer at the officer who fired in the air. The people were still unmoved. Then the troops fired and four persons, it is feared, were mortally wounded. The mob was then dispersed after three volleys were fired.

It appears that none of the men were hit but four men in a garden in the vicinity were wounded, two fatally.

SERVICE RE-OPENED AT MANCHESTER.

London, August 20, 7.20 a.m.

The Central Station at Manchester has been re-opened and London and Liverpool trains have arrived. A two hour service with Liverpool has been started and the public are enthusiastic at the resumption.

STRIKE SETTLED.

London, August 20, 8.10 a.m.

The railway strike has been settled.

THE COMMISSION ACCEPTED.

Durban, Aug. 20, 10.40 a.m.

Both parties undertake to accept the findings of the Commission and any questions arising from the interpretation of the agreement is to be submitted to the Board of Trade.

Sir William Guy Granet, general manager of the Midland Railway, and Mr. Claugton, deputy chairman of the North Western Railway, on behalf of the railway companies, and four Union representatives on behalf of the men, signed the agreement.

FROM PESSIMISM TO OPTIMISM.

Durban, August 20, 10.40 a.m.

A change from pessimism to optimism set in during the evening when it was known that Mr. Asquith had suddenly returned to town and that Mr. Lloyd George had summoned a conference in the middle of a dinner.

It is believed that the events at Llanelly greatly impressed those attending the conference. The troops will return to their districts as soon as convenient.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MR. KEIR HARDIE'S EXPLANATION.

Durban, Aug. 20, 4.15 p.m.

Mr. Keir Hardie, speaking at Dowlais, said that the men's leader had sent out the telegrams calling an immediate strike in reply to what was regarded as a threat by Mr. Asquith, who is alleged to have said that unless conciliation was accepted, the soldiers and machinery of state would be brought out to crush the men into submission. So the responsibility was really Mr. Asquith's.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES DISBANDED.

Durban, Aug. 20, 4.15 p.m.

The Lord Mayor of London disbands the special city constables this morning.

RAILWAY SETTLEMENT.

TERMS.

London, Aug. 20, 11.55 p.m.

The terms of the railway settlement provide that the strike terminates forthwith and the men's leaders are doing their utmost to induce the men to return. All the strikers are to be reinstated unpenalised. Conciliation Boards will deal forthwith with questions in dispute and the Government have assured the railway companies that they will introduce legislation next session providing for any increase of charges entailed by an increase of wages.

A Royal commission of enquiry will be convened consisting of two representatives of the railway companies, two representatives of the men and impartial representatives to report on the working. Conciliation Boards will be formed as soon as possible.

RENEWED RIOTING AT LLANELLY.

London, Aug. 20, 11.55 p.m.

Renewed rioting has broken out at Llanelly. The mob increased at being shot at by the troops pillaged and burned all they laid hold of. Owing to a dynamite explosion three were killed and many injured. It is believed that the explosion caused a fire to break out in the goods shed at the railway station, which is still blazing. The troops made several bayonet charges, wounding many seriously.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AT PEACE.

London, Aug. 21, 7.45 a.m.

Tranquillity prevails throughout the country, including Liverpool and Birkenhead.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

London, Aug. 21, 7.45 a.m.

An official statement has been published, which states that order has been restored at Llanelly, and that the railwaymen were not responsible for the rioting.

Men are returning to work.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

PROPOSAL FROM THE COMMONWEALTH.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, Aug. 19, 8.35 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne reports that Victoria is asking the other States of the Commonwealth to join in holding an Empire Exhibition in one of the principal Australian capitals in 1912 or 1913.

HOME CRICKET.

SHARING GATE RECEIPTS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, Aug. 19, 8.35 a.m.

The Marylebone C. C. have decided to invite both Jessop and Hatch to join the team for Australia and to invite Warner to captain the team.

Regarding the sharing of the gate and stand receipts in the triangular matches in 1912 the countries must make their own arrangements. It is decided to recommend, that if, after the second match between any two countries, neither side has secured an advantage, the third match is playable to a finish. This will have to be submitted to an Imperial Cricket Conference.

COUNTY RESULTS.

Durban, Aug 20, 5.40 p.m.

Worcester has won by 8 wickets. Lancaster won by 83 runs and Surrey scored three points owing the match having to be abandoned through the rain.

THE POPE.

CONVALESCENT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, Aug. 20, 7.40 a.m.

His Holiness the Pope is now convalescent.

RUSSO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

SIGNED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, August 21, 7.45 a.m.

The Russo-German agreement, concerning the railway construction concessions in Persia, has been signed.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE TA CHING BANK.

[SHANGHAI PO SERVICE.]

Peking, August 20.

The Ministry of Finance has asked the sanction of the Throne for the restoration of the old premises of the Ministry of Civil Affairs and its use as the head office of the Ta Ching Bank. The request has been complied with.

CURRENCY REFORM.

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD.

[SHANGHAI PO SERVICE.]

Peking, August 20.

On the return of Chan Kam Tao, an old boy of Queen's College, from Europe the date for holding the conference in connection with the Currency Reform will be fixed.

OBITUARY.

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL DEAD.

[SHANGHAI PO SERVICE.]

Peking, August 20.

H.E. Chin Ming Fan, Taotai of the Tientsin Customs, is dead.

IMPORT DUTY.

TO BE INCREASED.

[SHANGHAI PO SERVICE.]

Peking, August 20.

The President of the Ministry of Finance proposes to increase the import duty on foreign goods. The proposal is strongly opposed by the Diplomatic Body in Peking.

The Weather Forecast.



BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS.....\$15,000,000.
Sinking 1,000,000 at 2 1/2%.....15,000,000
Silver.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO. FULFILLMENTS.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman
E. Shilling, Esq., Deputy Chairman
F. H. Armstrong, Esq.
G. Balloch, Esq.
Andrew Forbes, Esq.
G. Friedland, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 1 month, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on **FIXED DEPOSIT** at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,200,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON OUR CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent.
W. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... 10,860,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. HANKOW.
KOBE. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHOWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIAOYANG.
HONOLULU. MURDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed deposit:—
For 12 months, 4 per cent. p.a.
" 6 " 3-1/2 " "
" 3 " 2-1/2 " "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID-UP... Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND... Gold \$3,250,000
Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
86, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL & COUNTRY BANK,
LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business; receives money on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance; and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1 month, 2 per cent. per annum.
GEO. HOOGE, Manager.
No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [10]

BANKS.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Tael 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Yanchow, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.
DIREKTION DER DISKONTO GESAMT-SCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
R. TIMMERSCHIEDT, Manager.
Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [2]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital.....£1,000,000
Subscribed.....1,120,000
Paid Up.....662,000
Reserve Fund.....326,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Penang, Malacca, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S., Rangoon, Colombo, Shanghai, Madras.

AGENTS IN JAPAN:
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

BANKERS:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
FULLY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of Constituents. Letters of Credit granted on Agents and Correspondents all over the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits under:—
For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " "
" 12 " 4 " "
F. C. MACDONALD, Acting Manager.

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

J. A. Waite, Esq., Managing Director.
S. B. Ng, Esq., Secretary.
A strong British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Insurance Companies Act, England.
Insurance in Force.....\$30,571,450 00
Assets to read.....\$2,713,310 00
Income for Year.....\$1,460,000 00
Insurance Fund.....\$10,000,000 00
L. F. FLETCHER, Esq., District Manager.
H. W. TATE, Esq., District Secretary.
Hongkong, Canton, Macao and the Philippines.
Alexandra Building.
C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.
Addy Road, Hongkong; Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., J. F. Hough, Esq., C. J. L. Drenth, Esq., Hongkong and July, 1911. [18]

W. POWELL, LIMITED.

GENTS' OUTFITTERS.

NEW TIES

NEW SOCKS.

NEW SHIRTS.

NEW PYJAMAS.

EVERYTHING FOR GENTS' WEAR.

EXCLUSIVE GOODS.

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 4th Aug., 1911. [1045]

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER.

HONGKONG.

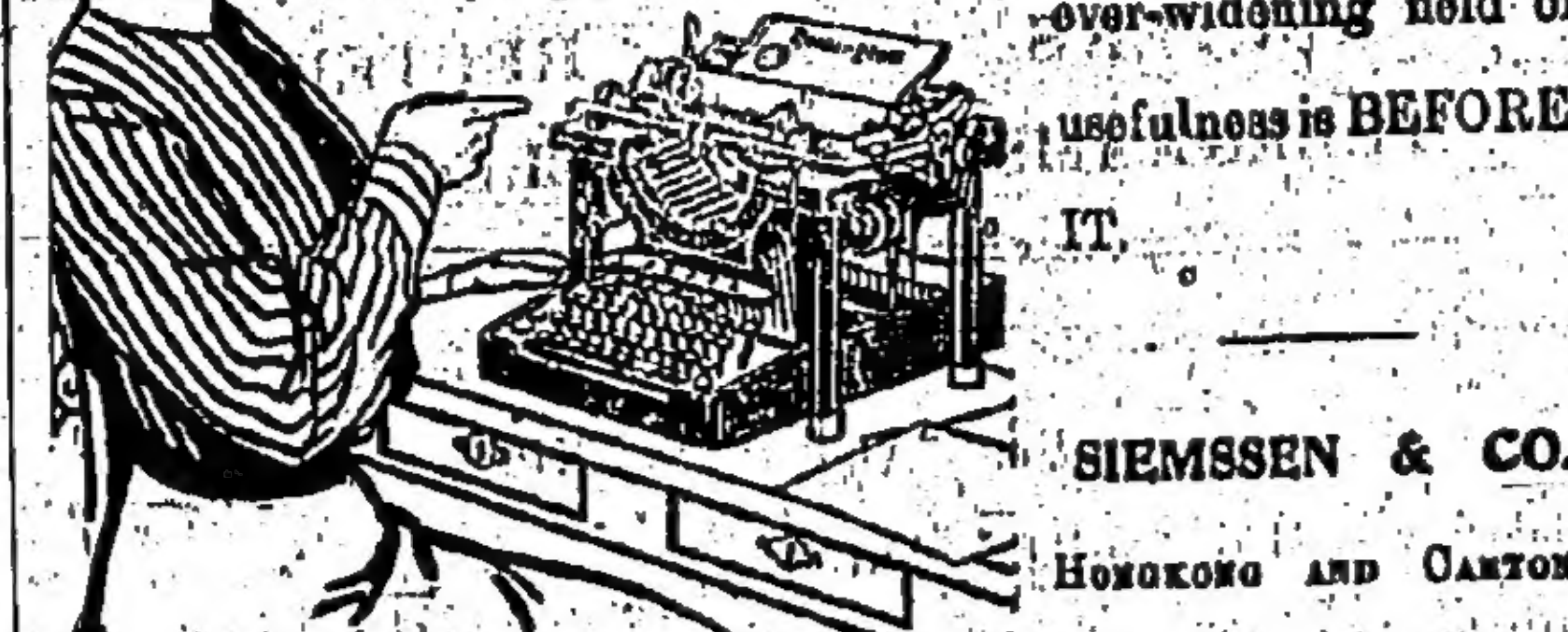
TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Onyosime, Paimiro & Kawakawa.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [100]

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.

The experience of 35 years is BEHIND IT. The confidence of the business world is WITH IT. An ever-widening field of usefulness is BEFORE IT.



General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co.

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date

MOTOR,

RING UP 1030.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911. [1058]

YOUR GLASSES

should give rest and comfort to your eyes.

If they do not if the mountings are properly adjusted, they

ARE ALL RIGHT

Do not be satisfied unless they ARE.

There is no comfort in spectacles that are merely "good enough." They are

OR ALL WRONG

If in need of changes, adjustments, or repairs, come and see us at our new location in York Buildings, between Kelly & Walsh and Montrose's.

CLARK & Co.

SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS.

YORK BLDGS. CHATER RD. HONGKONG

33

"FELUCCA."

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

MILD-AROMATIC-PURE.

MASPERO FRERES, LTD.

CAIRO.

TRADE MARK

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO

STALDEN (EMMENTHAL), SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.

BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

HONGKONG & CHINA.

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

BAKERS

CONFECTIONERS

CATERERS

RESTAURANTEURS

14, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [100]

Public Companies.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1911, at the rate of TWO POUNDS STERLING per Share of \$125 is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st August, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 18th Aug., 1911. [1924]

Auction

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

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Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 18th Aug., 1911. [1924]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1911, at the rate of TWO POUNDS STERLING per Share of \$125 is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st August, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

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Hongkong, 10th Aug., 1911. [1307]

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Hongkong, 10th Aug., 1911. [1926]

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General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th Aug., 1910. [184]

JOHN THOMAS COTTON.

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SIPAU TIN.

A Poor Outlook.

The 18th ordinary general meeting of the Sipau Tin Company, Ltd., was held at the offices, Grosvenor House, Mr. G. A. Derrick presiding. The report and accounts were taken as read.

The Chairman said the result of the year's working had again been an adverse one although not quite so heavy as that of the preceding year, notwithstanding that the ore proceeds had been very much less. The reason for the loss was not so heavy as on account of economies effected in the working expenses, a saving of \$9,350 having been made over the previous year. That in itself was quite satisfactory and had the ore proceeds kept up, even to what they were the previous year, there would have been some margin of profit. Unfortunately they had fallen off; in fact the last five years showed a steady falling off in the amount of output. Were it merely a question of the accounts the position would be unfortunate enough, but as was stated in the directors' report there was another matter of even greater importance than the loss on the mining account for the year. That was the position that had arisen in connection with the lawsuit that was entered into with the company at the end of 1910. They might remember the company erected its present machinery in 1908 and started working it in January, 1909. The work went on without the slightest interruption until the end of 1910, when a notice was served on the company that an action had been entered against it for having erected the machinery on land not belonging to the company, and also for depositing its tailings on land which was not their property. At the time that action was entered and came on for trial Mr. Tedlie, who was the only person who could have given material evidence, was in Europe, and his whereabouts were not known. The case went to court and judgment, which was a very heavy one, was given against the company. After that it was felt that it might be possible to come to terms with the present owners of the land as it seemed to the directors that there was no intention on the part of the owners to work the land. The negotiations were not successful. Some time after this Mr. Tedlie unexpectedly returned to Singapore and when informed of the result of the trial he pool-pooled the judgment as absurd. He said it was quite true that the company did erect the machinery on land which was not their property, but he had made an arrangement with Lee Tong Fat, the owner, to be allowed to erect the machinery for a sum of \$200. Mr. Tedlie was very friendly with Lee Tong Fat and proceeded with the building, and as nothing was ever heard of the application for the \$200 he thought the whole thing was to be treated in a friendly way. As regards the tailings, he had a letter from the Mines Department stating that the company had a right to deposit its tailings on unoccupied or unused land, and Mr. Tedlie claimed that the whole of his operations were conducted under the supervision of the Mines Office and no objection was ever raised to the tailings and he was still under the impression that that was used out land. What reason the Government had for giving a new lease at so late a date he did not know. After hearing what Mr. Tedlie had to say, the directors saw the company's solicitors with a view to seeing what could be done, and an affidavit had been filed asking for a review of the judgment. The finances of the company were practically exhausted, and their present liability at the Chartered Bank was \$3,772. Against that there was an asset of \$5,000 deposited with the Chartered Bank under the water license, and in the event of the judgment being a definite amount fixed as damages, they could claim to be paid out of that \$5,000, so that the bank would then lose its security for the company's overdraft. But they would not be left entirely without security for his

firm land, guaranteed the sum of \$4,000—he hoped he should not be called on for it. Another point was that of the directors. At present he was the sole director, and he thought the board should be put on a stronger basis. Captain Robinson thought it would have been fairer to the shareholders to have called a meeting some months ago and acquainted them of the position of the company.

Mr. Derrick pointed out that there was every reason for believing that a settlement would be arrived at.

Captain Robinson: I think we ought to have got the very best advice in Singapore six months ago and not have left it all this time.

Mr. Derrick said he could not say what happened six months ago; he was away on leave then and only joined the board in June. Captain Robinson: We have got no redress. We elect directors and they do nothing. That is the way in Singapore.

Mr. Blunn observed that the sum of \$3,000 was on the balance sheet for directors' fees. Who was to receive them?

The Chairman: If you ask me, nobody will.

Mr. Blunn: I only asked because if there are no directors there is no liability.

The Chairman: The fees are in respect to 1910.

The report and accounts were then adopted.

Mr. E. F. H. Edlin proposed the re-election of Mr. G. A. Derrick as a director and added that the company owed him a debt of gratitude for what he had done on behalf of the company in arranging security for the overdraft.

Mr. Derrick said his acceptance of the position would be conditional on his being supported by at least two other gentlemen.

After further discussion Capt. Robinson, Mr. Chew Woon Poh and Mr. S. Katz consented to stand as directors, and they were accordingly elected.

The Chairman said the utmost they could do at present was to minimise the expenditure and await the result of the action to review the judgment. If they were fortunate in that he did not think they would have much difficulty in coming to an arrangement with the owners of the land. Messrs. F. W. Barker and Co. were re-elected auditors, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE CANADIAN SPEAKERSHIP.

Anyone who reads the proceedings of the Dominion Parliament as recorded in Hansard, says the "Globe," will at once be struck by the fact that the Speaker does not possess the authority attaching to the corresponding office in the British Parliament. When a ruling is asked for the Speaker formally gives reasons for his decision, and these reasons are not infrequently the subject of a little debate. It has even happened that the Speaker invites the support of members whose Parliamentary experience exceeds his own. All this is a little surprising, inasmuch as the absence of a closure in the Dominion Parliament makes the Speaker the real controller of its proceedings. This lack of authority is not due to any incompetence, but to the fact that the Speaker is not re-elected. The office is a party gift, as in England, but it is bestowed afresh at the beginning of each Parliament. The origin of this custom is to be found in Anglo-French rivalry, to pacify which it was long since settled that the Chair should alternately be occupied by an English-speaking and a French-speaking member. The field of selection is thus severely limited even within the ranks of one party. Moreover, the Speaker has no time to establish himself. Everybody knows that he is only a temporary President who will eventually return to party politics. Recently there has been some talk of the adoption of the British system, and if we may venture to say so, we think that system is good. It is now about eighty years since the last British Speaker was refused re-election, and the Chair has undoubtedly gained in prestige since that time.

THE ENGLISH AT HOME AND ABROAD.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

English people at home—in England—are delightful. They are cordial, kind, hospitable and gracious.

English people abroad, especially in their own colonies, are detestable, cold, critical, self-centered and ill-mannered toward strangers.

Never in any part of the world have I been more charmed and attracted by men and women in their own domains than in England.

And never have I been so offended and disgusted with disagreeable qualities in human nature, by any other race or nation, as by the English in Jamaica, in India, in Ceylon, and in other parts of the world where they congregate in the winter season.

The manners of American women are open to criticism in many points. Oftentimes a sensitive American must blush for the conduct of his compatriots when travelling or living abroad.

But never has it been my misfortune to note such repeated violations of common rules of Christian courtesy by Americans as I see continually done by English women over and over again in hotels and on ships while travelling. The English woman is, as the whole world knows, a notoriously bad dresser as a rule. On occasions she can be very smart, and even elegant, and, if she has been much in Paris or America, she can be artistic and suit her costumes to her type. But she gives little thought to dress for any occasion save dinner. During the day, she usually has the appearance of merely seeking comfort in her attire. Her morning and travelling gowns rarely fit well, and her veils and gloves are not chosen with an idea of colour harmony with her costume.

All this is a matter of small moment, however, to the mind of my sensible observer.

But it is a matter of moment when this indifferently attired lady forfeits her rights to that appellation by making herself conspicuously disagreeable to some stranger who chances to have a finely developed taste for colour schemes or tasteful dressing at all times.

I saw a young French woman come on board a small ship on a side excursion in India. She was with her husband and gave every evidence of being a cultured lady. It was morning, and her attire was simple, but exquisite. The veil and gloves and hose harmonized, and a single pendant at her throat was of lapis lazuli—the exact colour of her eyes. Her garments fitted like the skin of a ripe fruit. One could not more help looking at her than at a lovely picture hung in range of the eyes.

Two loosely dressed English women with their husbands not only looked, but they stared. Then they whispered to their husbands, and the four looked and the two women audibly giggled. The French lady seemed oblivious of their rudeness, but another woman who saw it felt all the blood of Barker Hill in her veins growing hot.

An American woman wearing a well-made and appropriate dinner gown for a hotel table, was stared out of countenance by English neighbours at an adjoining table. Whispering and ill-suppressed laughter accompanied the stare.

An American man attempting to transact a little business in a hotel office was quietly elbowed into the background by two English women, who pushed forward and began making inquiries of the clerk who had been in attendance upon the American. One is obliged to query what would an Englishman say of an American woman who was as rude as that? I asked a charming and brilliant Englishman, knighted for his services to humanity and occupying an official position in the Orient, why the English women, those met away from England, wore such rude snobs and such disagreeable specimens of an old land, which prides itself upon its culture. He replied: "I do not know, but I do know it to be a fact." Then he added: "Perhaps it is due to the idea which Eng-

land rightly held for centuries, that it was the greatest land on earth—the most powerful and the most successful—and many Englishmen and women have not awakened to the fact that this is no longer true of their country. They are ready to be critically intolerant or insultingly condescending toward countries without reflecting that they are not in a position to assume superior airs."

The English idea of humour, away from home, seems to be ridiculous of their fellow-men. Of course, nice—real humour—they are not prolific. But their stock of ridicule is unlimited and always on tap, in every land save England; and this bovine is freely passed out for Americans particularly. A brilliant and erudite Hindoo gentleman told me of his surprise and pleasure in visiting America and finding the people so cultured, so sympathetic and so progressive.

"We have had little opportunity to know anything about America until recently," he said. "In our English schools we were taught that America was populated with Yankees, who talked English through their noses. That was all the information we had of the United States of America until Swami Zinabandha and others of our progressive men since visited your country. We find you much more sympathetic and better able to understand our Orient than the English people."

English ought to establish a special mission in all her colonies for teaching the English people who travel Christian kindness and courtesy and good manners based on good will in other nationalities.

HOTEL MURDER.

Tragedy of "Tips."

New York, Friday.

The murder of William H. Jackson, the wealthy septuagenarian Wall-street broker, whose body was discovered in his room at the Hotel Iroquois, is a seventeen-year-old page-boy named Paul Geidel, who has made a full confession to the police of his crime.

Mr. Jackson was a man, in the word of his surviving brother, who was without a single enemy. His liberality in tipping hotel servants, however, excited the cupidity of the page-boy. "I assumed from the size of the tips that he gave," said the youthful criminal, "that the old man had plenty of money and decided to get some of it myself."

"I obtained a bottle of chloroform from my landlady, Mrs. Kane, and crept up the stairs beside the lift of the Hotel Iroquois, where I was employed until a few days ago. No one noticed me. On the tenth floor I climbed through the window of the bathroom adjoining Mr. Jackson's bedroom. It was only nine o'clock in the evening and the lights were lit. Mr. Jackson lying awake in his bed.

"I soaked a rag in the chloroform, and rushing to the bed clapped the rag to the old man's mouth. Instead of becoming unconscious he sprang at me, screaming and yelling at the top of his voice. I hit him again and again until he fell helpless on the floor and then I jammed the rag into his mouth and seized his cuffs, watch and chain, and \$1 10s. in money. I opened the door so that anyone in the corridor who might have been alarmed by the noise could see the light shining, and conclude that nothing was wrong. Then I left the hotel in the same way as I entered. My shirt was covered in blood, so I flung it into an ash barrel and went home."

Geidel gave the watch and chain to his landlady, Mrs. Kane, who says that he pawned it for \$23 12s., giving \$23 4s. to his lodger. When arrested Geidel was wearing a new loud-plucked suit, a flashy tie and patent-leather boots, which he had purchased out of the proceeds of the murder.

He was traced to the house of Mr. Kane, who has also been arrested, through the evidence of a chemist from whom Mrs. Kane had purchased the chloroform. Geidel is a boy whose physiognomy strangely resembles that of young Walter, who lured a young girl to his room and strangled her.

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TO LET—TWO ROOMS suitable as Offices in Alexander Building, 3rd Floor. For particulars please apply to F. Blackhead and Co. [1317]

RUNAWAY BRIDE.

Four Days of Married Life.

After only four days of married life Mrs. Doris Edith Locke ran away from her husband, Mr. Ivor King Harvey Locke, described as a mining engineer, and she petitioned Sir Samuel Evans, President of the Divorce Court, for dissolution of her marriage on account of the respondent's cruelty and misconduct. The suit was undefended.

Mrs. Locke stated that in the summer of 1900 she made the acquaintance of the respondent, who had come from South Africa with an introduction from a friend of her sister. He eventually proposed marriage to her and was refused. He returned to South Africa and they corresponded. On December 16, 1910, she received a telegram stating that he would be in England on the next day. She met him at Waterloo on December 17. He again proposed marriage, and she did not accept him at first. They were married, however, on December 24, at the Registry Office, St. George's, Hanover-square, and also at St. Peter's, Eaton-square.

The President: You said you did not accept him at first, but married him on December 24?

Mrs. Locke: He sort of bullied me into it. I don't know exactly how it happened.

On the wedding day, Mrs. Locke continued, while they were driving in a taxicab to an hotel, her husband remarked that his previous assertion that he had a luxurious home in South Africa was untrue, and that, in fact, he had not got a penny in the world. He suggested they should live on what she had got, and said that in the boat he would be able to borrow some money.

The President: What did you say?

Mrs. Locke: At first I could not believe that he could be such a cad. I said he would not have anything to do.

Wedding Day Dinner.

After dinner at the hotel (Mrs. Locke continued) the bill was presented by the waiter, but Mr. Locke could not pay. A disturbance was caused, Mr. Locke saying to the waiter that perhaps he would like his wife's gold bag or several of her trunks as security. Later that evening the respondent knocked her about, tried to get her back, threatened to strangle her, and also bit her while in a temper. He was a man of great strength. On the next day, which was Christmas Day, he was very violent, and after a visit which they paid to Bexley was again violent. On December 26 he wanted some of her jewellery to pay the hotel bill and threatened to shoot her. Similar conduct he displayed on December 27, but the next day, early in the morning, she ran away from the hotel, leaving all her luggage behind, and went to a friend's house at Richmond. Her husband followed and threatened to shoot her and anybody whom he found harbouring her. A doctor had to be brought owing to her condition of health. On January 2 last she filed a petition for judicial separation, and in consequence of Mr. Locke's subsequent misconduct with a Mrs. Graham filed a supplementary petition for divorce on April 21.

"Are you frightened to continue to live with your husband?" was counsel's last question. "I am terrified," replied Mrs. Locke, who immediately left the court after the completion of her evidence.

Having heard medical and other witnesses his lordship pronounced a decree nisi with costs.

Intimations

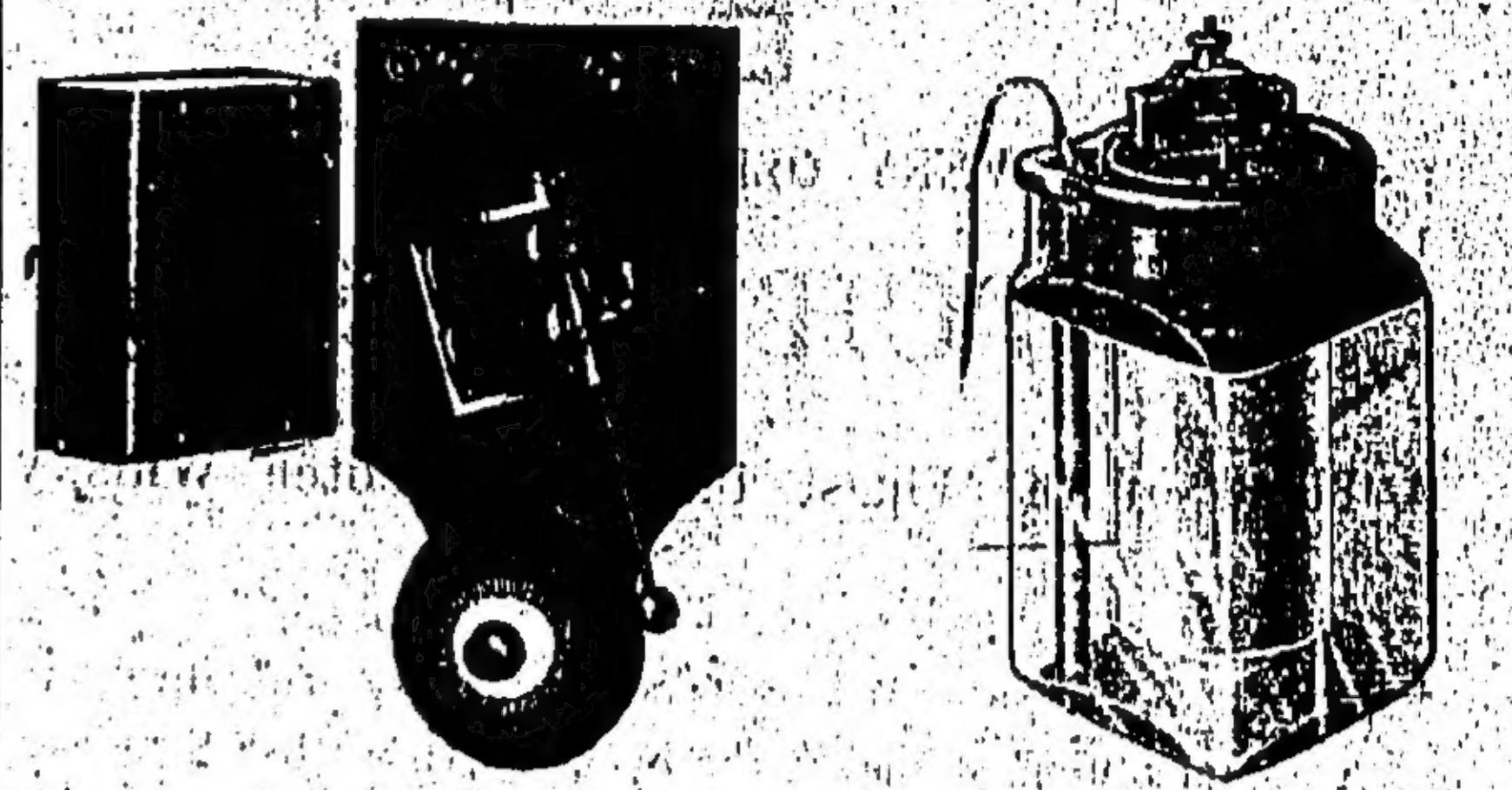
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NORTH BOUND.

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\$40	Shanghai (Steamer) ...Lv.	Dairen ...Ar.	Thurs. Sat. Sun. Tues. Wed. Fri.
Y14.95	Mukden (S.M.R. Train) ...Lv.	6.00 a.m.	" " " " " " "
Y11.50	Changchun (S.M.R. Train) ...Lv.	1.50 p.m.	" " " " " " "
R 9.00	Harbin (Russian Train) ...Lv.	8.30 " "	" " " " " " "
	Harbin (Russian Train) ...Ar.	9.00 " "	" " " " " " "
		9.10 a.m.	Mon. Thurs. Sat.

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SOUTH BOUND.

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R 9.60	{ Harbin (Russian Train) ...Lv.	* 11.20 a.m.	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.		
	{ Changchun " " ...Ar.	* 8.20 p.m.	"	"	"		
Y11.50	{ " (S.M.R. Train) ...Lv.	10.30 "	"	"	"		
	{ Mukden " " ...Ar.	5.10 a.m.	Tues.	Thurs.	Sat.		
	{ " " " " ...Ar.	5.25 "	"	"	"		
Y14.95	{ Dairen " " ...Ar.	1.30 p.m.	"	"	"		
	{ " (Steamer) ...Lv.	Noon	Wed.	"	Sun.		
Y40.00	{ Shanghai " " ...Ar.		Fri.	"	Table.		

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 19th August, 1910.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 21st, 1911.

THE DOCTOR AND THE STATE.

The Insurance Bill of Mr. Lloyd George's will, if it does nothing else, increase the power of the doctor in the state, and it is possible that those nostrums, which have been forced down the throats of a long suffering public, will be administered all the more readily, by the state supported medical man. There can be no doubt that the bill, should it become law, will deprive a man of the proprietorship of his own body. It must be so. The doctor to commence with, under the Bill, becomes a State servant, with a miserable per capita grant of about 6s. per annum, and, as such, is invested with powers of a most arbitrary nature. A man falls sick. He has paid his state insurance premiums, but, despite that, should he refuse to submit to the knife, when the doctor thinks fit, he is to be robbed of those benefits for which he has already paid. There is no doubt that there is much to be said for such a state of things, for though it is sadly against the Englishman's conception of freedom, there are yet many ways in which the enforcement of the bill may tend to the ultimate good of the community at large. We have more especially in mind, diseases such as consumption, diseased hip joints, hernia and diabetes, where neglect to follow the doctor's instructions, does in fact tend to wards the increasing severity of the disease, and it would seem that the receipt of a national subvention, should carry with it a duty to adopt all proper means for the restoration of health. If this be conceded, then the state should have the right to withhold the benefits, for the neglect by a man of his body, is not only an injurious matter to himself, but to the state of which he is a component part. The morality of this proviso, however, is not so easily determined as the last sentence would lead one to think. There is the further factor of the voluntary weekly payment of premiums, by the patient when he was in health. He has bought his insurance, he has paid what the State has stipulated for the benefits she gives, he is also a free agent, and we see no reason why, leaving other matters out of the issue, he should determine whether or no he will submit to what may be to him, irksome and uncomfortable treatment. To whom does a man's body belong—to himself, to the State, or to posterity? If it belongs to either of the last two then the demand that a patient shall be placed totally in the hands of the doctor is justified right up to the hilt. The first postulate, that a man's body belongs to himself cannot hold, in view of the fact that so many diseases are communicable to succeeding generations, so that the claim of the Government to have a final say as to the treatment of those who are benefitting at the hands of the community, at large. The idea is not one that commends itself to the man in the street. He reads too often of such cases as that of Dr. Neisser, who is alleged to have made subcutaneous injections and infected four girls with the most horrible of diseases. These men are the monstrosities of an honorable profession, and are the rare exception rather than the general rule, so that generally speaking, the care of the state sick can well be handed to the State doctor; and as the State are taking over the cure it is only reasonable that a refusal to carry out its desires as expressed by its professional servant should be followed by a deprivation of all benefits. We are aware that this principle opens up a wonderful series of possibilities and approaches close to the robbing the subject of free agency and this is one of the points of objection. This short cut to the millennium may find more obstacles than the originator imagines. Taken as a whole the British are an intensely conservative people, and one of their marked traits is a dislike of the doctor. If Mr. Lloyd George gets his Bill through without much revision we shall have to alter our conception of the character of the people. In time they will come to see that the true citizen does not live in the present and for the present. He lives for posterity; his posterity servant and as such he belongs not to himself but to the state. The doctor is even more responsible than we are, and the State Insurance Bill enhances his position and at the same time increases his already heavy responsibility.

DAY BY DAY.

The applause of a single human being is of great consequence.

The English Mail despatched from Hongkong on July 22, was delivered in London yesterday.

Tommy: "Pa, what does the paper mean when it says 'comment is unnecessary'?" Mr. Figg: "It means that the writer didn't know what to say."

News has come out by the mail that the Pan-Anglian Conference has voted the sum of £2,000 for permanent work in connection with the diocese of Singapore.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 20th August, 1911.

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese	377	183
Chinese	172	1,984
Total	549	2,167

Woman Heavily Fined.

A native woman was fined \$1,000, or six months, at the Magistracy this morning for being in unlawful possession of 243 tins of loose opium at Connaught Road West.

The late Rev. Father A. Poletti. There will be a solemn requiem mass at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, on Wednesday, 23rd August, 1911, at 7.30 a.m., for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. Father A. Poletti.

Articles Missing.

The occupier of No. 1, Carnarvon Villas, Kowloon, reports to the Police that he has missed various articles valued at about \$800, including a silk fob chain worth \$175 and a pair of gold sleeve links valued at \$300.

Land Sales.

The property south of Cleavelly in May Road was put up for auction this afternoon at the P. W. D. Office. The plot measures 10,675 square feet and the upset price was \$3,335. For this sum it was knocked down to Mr. C. F. Cayvallo of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Music at the Hongkong Hotel.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday of this week the management of the Hongkong Hotel have arranged to give a series of concerts on the roof garden of the Hotel, commencing at 9 o'clock each evening. If the weather is fine there is no doubt but that these concerts will be most enjoyable.

Juror Fined.

Carl A. Friedrichs was among those called for the jury at the Criminal Sessions this morning. He did not answer to his name, and only arrived in court when the case was proceeding. He made his excuses to the Chief Justice, who imposed a nominal fine of \$10.

Presentation to Queen's College.

Mr. E. Ralphs, the Headmaster of Queen's College, has kindly accepted the offer of Mrs. Ho Tung, made on behalf of her husband, to present to the College the oil paintings of Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G., and Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., both of whom took a great interest in education when they were Governors of Hongkong.

Snatching Again.

While a woman was walking along at the junction of Queen's Road West and Centre Street, four men followed her and one of them snatched a hair ornament from her head. An Indian, constable, however, whose suspicions were aroused, kept a watchful eye on the trio; and on seeing the outrage collared the miscreant, who threw down the article. This morning he was brought up before Mr. Hazeland and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, four hours' stocks and 24 strokes of the birch.

A Startling Discovery.

A woman who found out that her husband was a rogue on her wedding day, has obtained a divorce in London. In the course of the case, reported on page three, she said she was afraid of him.

The City's Health.

For the week ended August 19 there has been only one case of plague—and that proved fatal—in the Colony. One Britisher is reported as having entered, which has not proved fatal up to the present.

Typhoon Warning.

Through the courtesy of the American Consulate General, Hongkong, we are able to publish the following Typhoon Warning. The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 11 a.m.: Manila, August 20, 9.40 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon N.E. of Luzon filling up.

Weather Return.

Hongkong's weather returns during July show that the highest temperature was 91.2 and the lowest 75.0, the average for the month being 82.0. There were 249.0 hours of sunshine and 8,000 inches of rainfall. Rain occurred on fifteen days during the month. The highest wind velocity was 39.7 miles per hour.

Narrow Escape of a Late Governor of the Straits.

Sir Cecil Clementi Smith (formerly Governor of the Straits Settlements) was driving home at Welwyn, Hertford, on the evening of 14th July, after attending a Court of the Mercers' Company, when the horse took fright at a threshing machine and overturned the carriage. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith was thrown out and had a narrow escape. The coachman's ankle was broken.

S.S. Japan.

The S.S. Japan, which arrived here to-day from Calcutta, reports that at 8.45 p.m. on the 15th August, while in Lat. 11° N. and Long. 111° 13' E. saw a signal of distress and found the Bengalee with, tail and shaft broken; asked to be towed to Hongkong; stood by till daylight, when they sent across their lawyer, which unfortunately parted after about two hours' steaming; sent our steel hawser across, which held to Hongkong.

Bathing Fatality.

Two Chinese boys were drowned yesterday afternoon at Police Pier, Kowloon. They had been swimming for some little time, when the younger, aged 13, was seen to be in difficulties. The elder, a boy of 15, went to his assistance, but both being out of their depths became alarmed and sank. A Chinese driver who happened to be in the neighbourhood jumped into the water and recovered the bodies. The younger was dead, but though the elder was alive he was too far gone to recover and expired soon afterwards.

Mad Chinaman's Escapades.

A Chinese passenger caused much trouble and annoyance on the voyage here, on the S.S. Japan which arrived in Hongkong on Saturday evening. The first escapade of this madman was to endeavour to slash his brains out by rushing against the bulworks. Then he secured a chopper and attacked a constable. He was secured, but three times got free, breaking the handcuffs that were placed upon his wrists. On Sunday he was handed over to the police for conveyance to the asylum, and while Lance Sergeant Fox had charge of him, he jumped overboard. A constable followed in a sampan and took him out of the water with a boat hook.

Messrs. Castle Bros. Wolf & Sons.

It is reported in the Manila papers that the sale of the Wolf interest in the well-known firm of Castle Bros. Wolf and Sons to Mr. M. F. Loewenstein, manager of the company, and Mr. J. M. Switzer, an assistant manager, has been effected. Since the death of Mr. George E. Wolf, one of the leading business men of the Philippines, and senior partner of the firm, his interests in the company have been divided between his mother, a resident in Manila. Arrangements for the purchase of the senior Mrs. Wolf's interest were completed some time ago, and Mrs. George E. Wolf signed the contract for the sale of her interests in the company shortly after her arrival in the United States last week. No changes in the policy of the company are contemplated, but plans for considerable extension of its business are being considered. Mr. Loewenstein has sailed for Australia on a steamer to the United States, and will be gone about ten months.

As Others See Us.

English people at home are delighted—abroad, cold, critical, self-centred, ill-mannered, and generally detestable. So says Ella Wheeler Wilcox on page three.

The Canadian Speaker.

Some interesting facts can be found on page three as to the functions of the Canadian Speaker. He has not the same autocratic powers as the Speaker of the House of Commons. See page three.

Over Generous.

To be too generous is not a serious fault, though this may be doubted when excessive tipping is likely to bring about one's murder. A case of this nature is reported on page three.

Si-pau Tin.

Anything but a promising outlook was spoken of at the general meeting of the shareholders of the Si-pau Tin Company in London. A report of the meeting is to be found on page three.

Fills Circus.

On Saturday night a fair amount of interest was taken by a large audience in the driving of lots for two gold watches that were presented by the management. During the intervals Mr. Fillardrow two slips from a hatful of ticket duplicates, and the two drawn, which had claimants in the audience, carried with them the watches. The winning numbers were 6541 and 6272. The chief d'oeuvre of the programme was "Dick Turpin's Ride to York," of which the natural acting of the horse taking the part of Bluck Bass was a prominent feature. The excellent turn is to be presented again to-night by special request.

Garrison Orders.

The following arrangements have been made for the performance of the duties of Officiating Clergyman to the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Congregational Churches in the Command during the absence of the Revd. C. H. Hickling, from 31st August, to 27th September, 1911, inclusive:—Revd. J. M. Henry, M.A., to conduct services. Revd. C. Bone to undertake hospital and related work.

Privilege leave, on private affairs, has been granted to Lieut. A. G. White, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, from 10th October, to 7th November, 1911 and Lieut. G. F. H. Faithfull, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, from 10th Oct., to 7th November.

THE HIPPODROME.

A large house was present at Saturday night's performance at the new show being provided by the Hippodrome Circus. The new combination has several additional features and is a vast improvement on the former circus. The predominant features are the several equestrian performances given under the whip of Mr. Borowski. This trainer has brought the splendid animals under his charge as near to the point of perfection as possible, and it is a real pleasure to watch the perfect control of the trainer over the spirited animals. Another new and interesting feature of the present combination is a quaint and picturesque dance given by eight ladies of the company, assisted by three gentlemen. The costumes worn are extremely pretty. There are other interesting items too numerous to mention in detail. Throughout the performance, the clown "Locco" fills in the intervals with his enlivening antics.

SOLDIERS TERRIFIED.

A Foolish Practice.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Ever since the unsuccessful attempt made on the life of Admiral Li Chun, a state of uneasiness has been prevailing in the bannerman's concession. The Tatar soldiers have been so terrified by the outrage, that they have not a moment of rest in the work of defending their properties and guarding their lives. Every night they let off the bombs as a signal that they are prepared. This practice has been going on for some time, greatly to the annoyance of the people residing in the neighbourhood, who are thus awakened. The matter has reached the ears of His Excellency the Viceroy, who considers it a breach of the peace and an original misconception. He has issued orders for the cessation of this foolish practice.

CLEARING UP A MIS-APPREHENSION.

The Chief Justice's Statement.

This morning at the adjourned Criminal Sessions the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, addressing the gentlemen of the bar, said that he was anxious to correct a misapprehension with regard to something he was supposed to have said on the introduction of the ordinance introducing the cat. He was supposed to have said that the principle of the criminal law was vengeance. Nothing further from his thoughts could possibly have been, nor was it what he said. What he did say was that there were three principles, firstly deterrence, the prevention of others from committing crime; secondly, the reformation of the criminal; and thirdly vengeance. What he said was that in all civilized countries that idea of vengeance was put into the background, and only when crime was sufficiently serious or when it was perpetually being committed, that governments began to have recourse to vengeance. That was why the government introduced the ordinance affecting the administration of the cat. It was a serious thing that it should be attributed to a chief justice, views that were in variance with criminal jurisprudence. Simultaneously with the introduction of the cat, the government introduced a most benevolent measure into the criminal law of the colony—the abolition of minimum penalties. He trusted that this would be sufficient to remove the impression that the erroneous account of his remarks have given rise to.

With reference to the above, the four papers of the colony reported and published, as having fallen from the lips of the Chief Justice, on April 24th, the following words:—

Daily Press.

April 25, 1911.

Now gentlemen, the punishment involves three things: first the reform of the criminal; second, deterrent to others; third, underlying, though rarely expressed, is the old Hebrew theory of vengeance. If the law did not deter from committing these crimes, the legislature is perfectly justified in having recourse to vengeance, that is, to administer the same kind of penalty as the prisoner has used in committing his offence. Gentlemen, the "cat" is the established form of vengeance known to English law but it has long been disused.

South China Morning Post.

April 25, 1911.

Now, gentlemen, the punishment involves three things: first, the reform of the criminal; second, deterrent to others; third, underlying, though rarely expressed, is the old Hebrew theory of vengeance. If the law did not deter from committing these crimes, the legislature is perfectly justified in having recourse to vengeance, that is, to administer the same kind of penalty as the prisoner has used in committing his offence. Gentlemen, the "cat" is the established form of vengeance known to English law, but it has long been disused, as it was considered inconsistent with English notions.

China Mail.

April 24, 1911.

Now, gentlemen, punishment involves three things, first the reform of the criminal, secondly that it should not act as a deterrent to others, and thirdly, underlying, though not really expressed, is the old Hebrew theory of vengeance. If the law did not deter others from committing these crimes the Legislature is perfectly justified in having recourse to vengeance, that is to administer the same kind of penalty as the prisoner has used when committing the offence. Gentlemen, the "cat" is the established form of vengeance known in English law but it has long been disused. It has long been considered inconsistent with English notions.

Hongkong Telegraph.

April 24, 1911.

The Chief Justice, continuing, accepted the correction of the Acting Attorney-General and remarked that punishment involved

three things. Firstly, the reform of the criminal, secondly the deterring of others and thirdly, underlying, those, the rarely expressed old Hebrew theory of vengeance. If the law did not deter others from committing crimes, the legislature was justified in having recourse to vengeance. The cat was an old established form of vengeance known to the criminal law. It had been long disused, because it had been generally felt that it had not been in consonance with English notions.

KORAN DISREGARDED.

Mohamedan Claims Interest.

A somewhat unusual action came on before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Paines Judge, at the Summary Court this afternoon, when Mizam Deen, of no occupation, sued Mak Gan, a "boy" employed at Midway Flint's, for \$40.80, being a to \$34 money lent on 2nd December, 1909, and the 4th September, 1910, and \$6.80 interest thereon; plaintiff also claimed costs of the action. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff. Defendant appeared in person.

On plaintiff proving his claim, defendant went in the box and stated that he had supplied European meals to the plaintiff, for which he had not been paid. The money claimed was not the proper amount, as he was made to enter an additional amount, which, he was told, was in accordance with custom and which would not be claimed when the money lent became payable.

His Lordship (to the plaintiff)—You are a Mohamedan, aren't you?

Plaintiff—Yes.

Does the Koran permit you to accept interest?—The money belongs to another man.

On the Court interpreter repeating the question, plaintiff remarked: "Does the Koran prevent you from doing business?"

His Lordship (to the defendant)—What is your salary?

Defendant—Twenty-five dollars.

Have you got a family?—Yes, a wife and two children.

His Lordship made an order for instalments of \$4 to be payable monthly.

Defendant—I can't pay \$4 a month.

His Lordship—Why?—My family is entirely dependent on me.

His Lordship—Then I'll make it \$3. (To the Court interpreter) Tell him in connection with the note supplied to the plaintiff he had better not sue him, as he can't afford to pay costs in case he loses the action.

ADMIRAL LI'S REQUEST FOR LENIENCY.

To Win Over the People.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, August 18.

At the trial of the assassin of Admiral Li Chun held by Taotai Chan at the Apprehending and Investigating Dept., the prisoner, after giving his statement corroborative of what he had declared at the preliminary examination, soon after his arrest, declared that he was married and had three sons. He went to Peking after the death of his parent as a travelling agent. This position he had held for ten years, after which he became a school master of an elementary school in that place. Ever since that time he had entertained an idea of assassinating Admiral Li. Through the liberality of one of his friends, who gave him \$100, he was enabled to return to Canton. Since his return he had either been slaying in boarding houses or in boats. Every day he went round the city as a book seller. On the day of the outrage he did not take part in throwing the bomb at Admiral Li, but he was arrested, not far from the scene of the outrage with two bombs in his possession. At this stage the trial was adjourned. It is reported that it is the intention of Admiral Li Chun to ask the Throne to deal leniently with his attacker, hoping, by so doing, to win the hearts of the anarchists. Admiral Li Chun is only following the example set by the Prince Regent of China, who was caught in the act of assassinating a British official.

A CASE OF BRIBERY.

Interesting Cross Examination.

At the Criminal Sessions, this morning, before the Chief Justice and a jury, a Chinese, An Yau Wo, was charged with giving \$45 to a Chinese constable as a bribe.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty. The Attorney-General prosecuted, and Mr. Eldon Potter defended.

The jury was composed of the following:—Messrs. H. Reeves, H. R. Makin, H. Gonzales, Rodriguez, W. Gardner, W. H. Clinton Smith, Alf Temperley, R. S. Piercey.

The Attorney-General said that the prisoner was charged with having given a bribe to a Chinese constable of \$45 in ten and twenty cent pieces, with a view of influencing his conduct. The Chinese constable would tell the jury that prior to July last he had known the defendant for some three months.

Apparently the defendant was under the impression that he was under observation, because on July 5th he met the Chinese constable at the Saikung wharf and said that he knew he was making enquiries about him, and suggested that he should give him \$50. The Chinese constable did not arrest him then, but went back to the police station, and made a report. In consequence of instructions that he received he met the prisoner again. That would be two days afterwards. He met the prisoner and they went upstairs into a room over a shop. Prisoner said to the constable: "Why are you looking for me?" The constable replied: "You know all about the matter." Prisoner said: "It has nothing to do with me. It is Lee Yau Fat's business." The constable asked: "What is the matter?" and prisoner replied: "I also do not know what it is." He asked the constable not to take so much trouble and to have a bribe to let the matter drop. He thereupon handed him a parcel containing \$45 and the constable took it to his sergeant, who opened it and saw the money. Prisoner was then arrested.

The Chinese constable gave evidence in support of the counsel's statement and was submitted to the following cross-examination by Mr. Potter. You are about to be married, are you not?—No.

You are betrothed?—Yes. You expect to get married in the near future?—Well, yes; it all depends upon the money circumstances.

Quite so. It all depends upon the money circumstances. Hearing in mind that last answer I would like to call your attention to what Lee Yau Fat said when he was charged at your police station: "I lent \$45 to Lee Yung Sun (the constable) to marry a wife?"—Yes, no doubt he said so. I am not responsible for what he said.

Is it all imagination on Lee Yau Fat's part?—I don't know; he knows his own business best. Can you suggest any reason why this man should volunteer such a statement?—That is his business; not mine.

I put it to you that on July 5 you sent a message to Lee Yau Fat and Ma Tso Po that you wished to see them?—No, I did not.

And I put it to you that on July 6th you did see them?—No, I did not.

Have you an interpreter at your police station named Lee Chi Pan?—Yes.

Did Lee Chi Pan say anything to you about borrowing money from these people?—No.

On the way from Tai-po, in the train you said to the prisoner: "I have not brought this trouble on you. It is the interpreter Lee Chi Pan, he said that you gave me a bribe and I ought to hand the money over to the sergeant. I really wanted the money for my marriage?"—No, that is not so.

This witness was subsequently recalled and in reply to the Attorney-General said that he had been keeping prisoner and Lee Yau Fat under observation on his own account.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged.

MR. DE MAN FULLER IN MANILA.

Recital a Success.

The Manila papers speak very highly of the performance of Mr. Domman Fuller, who gave an organ recital in the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. John on the 10th inst. Mr. Domman Fuller, says the "Cebu American," was the centre of interest and he showed himself master of the organ as he has on other occasions here.

The musical programme began with the Toccata and Fugue in D Minor by Bach. The second organ number, the Meditation by Batiste was the most pleasing to the uncritical part of the audience because of its subdued delicacy. Grieg's Hyldebrands March, was a happy selection on the part of Mr. Fuller as Grieg's music with its distinctive Northern clarity is not often heard on the organ in Manila.

Toccata and Fugue in D Minor, —Bach.
Solo: Hoar-Polsel Mendelssohn —Mrs. Wesley.

Meditation, —Batiste.
Toccata, —Boellmann.

Solo: Frouda.
Miss Clara Carreon. —Grieg.

Hyldebrands March, —Grieg.
Mr. Domman Fuller.

La Nuit, —S. Karg Elert.
Mr. Domman Fuller.

Duet: Crucifix, —Faure.
Mrs. Bosley and Mrs. Spencer.
Allegro Maestoso (Sonata in G, Major), —Elgar.

Mr. Domman Fuller.
Mr. Fuller's next recital will take place to-morrow afternoon.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Proposal to Tax Freight.

The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.
Canton, August 18.

Regarding the proposal to subject the goods carried by the Canton-Kowloon Railway to a duty His Excellency the Canton Viceroy has instructed Tao-tai Chen and Shih to consider the matter with the Provincial Treasurer and the Diplomatic Commissioner. Tao-tai Chen and Shih will soon proceed to Hong-kong to open negotiations direct with H.E. the Governor on the proposal to levy a duty on goods carried by the Railway.

REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI.

Terrorism at Canton.

Like Hongkong, Shanghai, it seems probable, will become a refuge for the gentry and officials of Kwangtung province who are fleeing from the troubles raised by the revolutionary party. It is understood that within the last few days considerable sums of money have reached Shanghai from Canton, presumably for safe-keeping during the troublous times, and it is also believed that part of the households of several of the southern officials and the wealthy class have arrived here by steamer. Whether these officials intend to set up house in the Settlement or City cannot be said, but there seems little doubt that for the time being they are to make Shanghai their home. Evidently, from the circumstance that they are coming so far as Shanghai, they have been thoroughly terrorized both in Canton and in the province, and the arrival of consulars and other members of their households is but the precursor of their own flight from the district.

Should their example be followed to any extent, it is quite probable that the experience of Shanghai may in a measure be similar to that of Hongkong. Reports from the Colony are to the effect that property and rents have gone up to an alarming figure on account of the influx of refugees, and while, from its distance from the centre of trouble Shanghai is scarcely likely to suffer so much in this respect, the effect may be felt.

The fact of refugees having already sought the shelter of Shanghai, is significant, and points to the fear of the people in the south of more serious trouble and bloodshed. —"N.C. News."

PROPOSED PRESENTATIONS.

To Sir Patrick Manson, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., LL.D.

Mr. James Cantlie, F.R.C.S., has issued the following circular letter:—

Both at home and abroad it has occurred to many that the time has come when an appropriate testimony should be paid to Sir Patrick Manson for the original and scientific work he has done in the field of tropical medicine.

It is needless to say that this will be taken up with enthusiasm by every one who appreciates what Sir Patrick has accomplished and inspired.

Professor Blanchard, of Paris, has already taken steps to further an International tribute, which promises to be widely supported. It will take the form of a medalion of gold, bearing an impression of Sir Patrick's features, by M. Rieher, of Paris, and of this a replica will be distributed to subscribers of 25 francs and upwards.

Whilst hoping and believing that Professor Blanchard's scheme will be successful, and that British support will be freely given, it is felt that an opportunity should be afforded to Sir Patrick's Anglo-Saxon compatriots to bear direct testimony to the esteem in which they hold him, and to afford tangible proof of their appreciation of his work.

A National testimonial has been inaugurated for this purpose by the London and Liverpool schools of tropical medicine, and the idea has been supported by medical officers of the Navy, the Army, and the Colonial Service. It is proposed that the National testimonial shall consist of a portrait in oils to be presented to Sir Patrick, a copy in oils to be placed at such institution as he may decide upon, and of a black-and-white reproduction for subscribers of one guinea or more.

It is further hoped that there will be sufficient funds to provide a sum from the interest of which a prize should be given at stated intervals for the best original or applied work done in connection with tropical medicine and hygiene.

Knowing the interest you take in all that appertains to the welfare of the many races and communities within the British sphere of influence upon which Sir Patrick has conferred direct benefits, and in the interest of tropical medicine generally, we feel sure you will give this proposal your favourable consideration and support.

Particulars of the International testimonial inaugurated by Professor Blanchard, of Paris, can be obtained from the local secretaries. A return form for both testimonials and a preliminary list of subscribers for the portrait and proposed Manson Prize are enclosed.

Staff-Surgeon Percy W. Bassett-Smith, R.N., D.F.M., & H. Camba, Lecturer on tropical medicine, Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar. James Cantlie, Esq., F.R.C.S., Member of Honorary Medical Staff and Lecturer, London school of tropical medicine. Colonel Sir Wm. B. Leiseman, R.A.M.C., F.R.S., M.B., C.M., Professor of Pathology, Royal Army Medical College. Professor G. H. P. Nuttall, F.R.S., M.D., Ph.D., Sec.D., Quick Professor of Biology, University of Cambridge. Wm. Thos. Prout, Esq., C.M.G., M.B., C.M., Hon. Lecturer, Liverpool school of tropical medicine. Major Ronald Ross, C.B., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., LL.D., D.Sc., Professor of tropical medicine, University of Liverpool, and Liverpool school of tropical medicine. Professor W. J. R. Simpson, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., Lecturer, London school of tropical medicine. Members of the Provisional Committee.

Please reply to James Cantlie, Esq., F.R.C.S., 140, Harley St., London, W., or Dr. G. M. Hurston, Hongkong.

DON'T FORGET.

Monday, August 21.

New Hippodrome Circus.

Fillis' Circus, Victoria Skating Rink, 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, August 20.

Gymkhana Meeting.

Tuesday, August 20.

COMPANY MEETING.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, was held at the town office, Queen's Buildings, to-day at noon, Mr. G. H. Medhurst presiding. There were also present the Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, Messrs. H. P. White, D. W. Craddock, F. Lieb, G. Friesland, H. A. Siebs (directors); A. V. Appear, Chuan Sin Ki, Chung Pui Kat, W. Dunbar, Ho Fook, Ho In, Lo Sheung Shui, John Man-ner, K. Sayce, Mr. M. Dyer (secretary), and Mr. W. Jolly.

The secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and the Chairman said:—

The report of your Directors, the Balance Sheet, the Revenue Account for the six months ending 30th June 1911, have been before you for the past two weeks, and following our usual custom, I would ask your permission to consider them as read.

During the six months we have earned a net profit of sixty-six thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars (\$66,595.00).

This sum is nearly equal to our total earnings for the year 1910, and the improvement I am sure is very gratifying to us all and fully justifies the policy outlined at our meeting just one year ago, that is, to attract work to this Colony, by giving the best work at moderate prices, by prompt accommodation and repair of vessels, and by insuring quick despatch. Ship owners require cheapness and promptitude in these hard times, and we are in a position that is quite unrivalled in the East in this respect. We have six dry docks, and two slipways, and I am glad to tell you that on several occasions during the period under review, we had all our docking accommodation taken up. All we want now is more work, and I have no doubt that when the reflection of the brisk condition of trade at home, as shown by Board of Trade returns, reaches the Far East we will obtain an increased volume of business for our establishments.

There is an increasing demand for medium sized steamers in this district, and while a few such boats have been placed with several builders on the China coast, the contract prices were so unremunerative, and the obligations attached to the contracts so difficult of fulfilment, that we consider nothing has been lost by these orders having gone past us.

In smaller craft we do fairly well, and we have had a good share of trade in auxiliary machinery, boilers, general engineering and constructional work. In hand at present are a number of steam launches, motor boats, wooden barges, several new canoes, and quite a lot of constructional work, and we have just secured an order for a steamer 180 feet in length.

You will be glad to know also that our Dredger the "Canton River" has been chartered to dredge Mueno Harbour at a satisfactory rate. It is expected that this charter will go on for a considerable period, and if so it will be a source of added income to the Company.

Out of revenue we have maintained all our establishments in first class order. We have not added much to our plant during the six months, the principal item being a small steam launch, which we found necessary, and are now running as a ferry boat between Hongkong and the docks. This service is a great convenience, and is much appreciated by our clients.

The interim dividend proposed by your directors is \$1.00 per share, which will absorb fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) the balance of earned profit of sixteen thousand five hundred and ninety-five (\$16,595.00) being carried forward to the credit of Profit and Loss account, the total of which will now be one hundred fifty-three thousand nine hundred dollars (\$153,900.00).

Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions put by shareholders.

No questions were asked, and the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Dunbar seconded, and the proposition was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow.

THE LATE MR. E. JONES-HUGHES.

The Funeral.

The interment of the late Mr. E. Jones-Hughes took place on Saturday afternoon at the Happy Valley, the cortege passing the monument at 5 p.m. amid general tokens of respect. The hearse was laden with a profusion of beautiful floral tributes while the number of those who followed to the grave, totalling quite two hundred. Mr. A. F. Hough, the deceased gentleman's partner, was the chief mourner while among those who paid their last respects were the members of the office staff and of the Victoria Masonic Lodge of which he was a prominent member. The service was conducted by the Rev. C. H. Hickling in a most impressive manner.

Among those present were:—Hon. Mr. W. Chalmers, Mr. O. Montague Ede, Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Dr. F. G. Clark, Messrs. M. J. D. Stephens, H. W. Looker, J. Lammer, J. Young, W. M. Humphreys, E. Thiel, E. F. Aucott, A. Forbes, A. G. Coppin, A. O. Lang, E. Bruce Shepherd, G. Currie, H. W. Robertson, N. J. Stabb, J. W. Armstrong, W. Nicholson, R. Sutherland, E. C. Emmett, F. Smyth, B. Layton, W. G. Worcester, A. Shelton Hopper, G. P. Lammer, A. E. Wright, G. H. Medhurst, G. C. Mackie, J. W. Bollos, W. A. Dowley, W. Logan, C. M. Dyer, Captain W. E. Clarke, A. G. Gordon and many others.

OUR LETTER BOX.

[The opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily those of "The Hongkong Telegraph."]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO.

[To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—After reading the half-yearly report of the directors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. and hearing the optimistic remarks of the chairman, we are happy to see there is slight improvement. There is no mistaking the fact that these are prosperous times but I think shareholders in general feel that the times are much worse than need be. They feel that if the policy of the directors in our prosperous years had been one of putting by for a rainy day and not one of paying large dividends we should not now be feeling the depression so keenly.

The immediate effect of course was that the shares of the company attained a fictitious value which is bad, but the final effect has been that bona fide investors have taken their capital out of the Colony, which is worse.

However we are pleased to hear the Manager's remarks and his statement that he is well equipped and has his staff and workshop in readiness and all he requires is work.

We must congratulate him on the half-year's working which, considering competition and dull times, is good, also on the quality of the work that has been turned out.

We all hope that the increased volume of business will be coming along soon and we are sure when it does that Mr. Dyer will tackle the work both expeditiously and profitably.

Yours, etc.,
A Shareholder.
Hongkong, August 21, 1911.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

BY kind permission of Captain Zeeder the Orchestra of the S.S. Siberia will give a CONCERT on the Roof Garden on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week, commencing at 9 p.m.
Hongkong, 21st Aug., 1911. [1327]

CONCERT.

A GRAND PROMENADE CHARITY CONCERT, on behalf of the family of the late Private W. F. Taylor, Infantry Company, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, will be held on the Volunteer Parade Ground on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, 1911, at 9.15 p.m.

If not the Concert will be held in the Drill Hall.

Tickets \$2 and \$1 can be obtained from Messrs Kelly and Walsh or from Volunteer Headquarters.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel L. A. H. Hamilton and Officers the Band of the 1st K.O.Y.L.I. will attend.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1911. [1328]

MILK
FIVE CENTS A PINT.

PURE, FRESH, SEPARATED, NATURAL.

REMOVED: THE CREAM ONLY.

ADDED: NOTHING.

If you must use Separated Milk why not have it

FRESH?

For sale by

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

One penny a pint!

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"
having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 1 p.m. of the 23rd instant, will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st Aug., 1911. [1330]

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"ROSEIC"
will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 15th September.

For Freight and Passage, apply to ARNOLD, KARBORG & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, 21st Aug., 1911. [1331]

THE NEW SHOW

CAUSEWAY BAY.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

VERDICT

UNANIMOUSLY GIVEN BY THE HONGKONG PUBLIC

GUILTY OF SUCCESS.

N. BUKOWSKY, Equestrian Director.

Booking Office Now Open at ROBINSON PIANO CO.

FILLIS' CIRCUS

LOCATED VICTORIA SKATING RINK, Opposite Central Market.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST ON THIS OCCASION ONLY.

DICK TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK

AND THE DEATH OF BONNIE BLACK BESS.

Also a GRAND AND VARIED CHANGE

Will take place in the First Part of the PROGRAMME.

Note Special Prices to Full Performances.

30 Cents, 50 Cents, One Dollar, Two Dollars, Three Dollars.

Booking Plan at ROBINSON PIANO CO.

D. B. McPHERSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1911. [1335]

SCOTLAND'S
BEST WHISKY.THE PERFECT
DRINK.

Price \$21 PER DOZ.

Sole Agents—

H. PRICE & CO. LTD.

12, Queen's Road Central.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPEROR LINE"

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... Sat., Sept. 2.	"ALLAN LINE" ... Fri., Sept. 29.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... Sat., Sept. 23.	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND" ... Fri., Oct. 20.
"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" ... Sat., Oct. 14.	
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... Sat., Nov. 4.	"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" ... Fri., Dec. 1.

Each Trans-Pacific "Emperor" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Emperors of Britain" and "Emperors of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,000 tons, speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) ... £71.10/-.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Port or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families.

Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTAGUE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ... £43. Via New York ... £46.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Tuesday, 22nd Aug., Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 26th Aug., 2 P.M.
TIENSIN, TSINTAU	CHONGSANG	Sunday, 27th Aug., 11 Light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	FOOKSANG	Thursday, 31st Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & CALUTTA	NAMSANG	Fri., 1st Sept., Noon.
MOJI		
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 2nd Sept., 2 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kulsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chiao, Tientsin & Newchwang.

‡ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuant, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Hongkong, 21st August, 1911.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons D W	Captain	On or about
"BUVERIC"	11,000	F. Cowley	September 1st.
"KUMERIC"	11,000	G. McGill	September 26th.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

These steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780. Hongkong, 16th August, 1911.

[805]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about
Tibodas	JAVA	1st half Aug.	1st half Aug.
Timahi	JAVA	1st half Aug.	1st half Aug.
Tikini	JAVA	1st half Aug.	1st half Aug.
Tillatip	JAVA	1st half Aug.	1st half Aug.
Tillatip	JAVA	1st half Aug.	1st half Aug.
Tillatip	JAVA	1st half Aug.	1st half Aug.
Tillatip	JAVA	1st half Aug.	1st half Aug.
Tillatip	JAVA	1st half Aug.	1st half Aug.
Tillatip	JAVA	1st half Aug.	1st half Aug.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through Bills.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Telephone No. 375. Hongkong, 16th August, 1911.

[806]

Shipping—Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES, 1911
MARSHALLS, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, T. 3,000 TANGO MARU, Capt. K. Kawano, Tons 8,000 KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Somner, Tons 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 13th Aug., D'light. WEDNESDAY, 27th Sept., at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.O. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. B. Kon, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 9th Sept., from KOBE
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VICTORIA, B.O. & SEATTLE via KANAKO, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	INABA MARU, Capt. S. Tominga, Tons 7,000 TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 1st Oct., at Noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekino, Tons 5,000 NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000	FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon. FRIDAY, 27th Oct., at Noon.
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NSAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, T. 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Noon.
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KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU, Capt. K. Honima, Tons 7,000	THURSDAY, 31st Aug., at 11 A.M.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. J. Teranaka, Tons 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th August.
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BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	TOSA MARU, Capt. Tozawa, Tons 6,000	TUESDAY, 22nd August.
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† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. † Calling at Djibouti.

† Omitting Keelung & Shimizu. * Carries deck passengers. † Cargo only

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO. LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS	To Sail
SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"HUNAN"	22nd Aug. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIPOH"	22nd Aug. 4 P.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	24th Aug. 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	24th Aug. 4 P.M.
SWATOW, WEIHAUWEL	"HUICHOW"	26th Aug. 4 P.M.
CHIEFOO & TIENSIN	"TAMING"	29th Aug. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	29th Aug. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Saloons. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Tea" and "Taming," saloon accommodation; electric fans; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kallong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE, TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chienan, Linan, Chinkiang) with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining Saloon; leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong, 21st August, 1911.

[807]

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE,

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, OHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

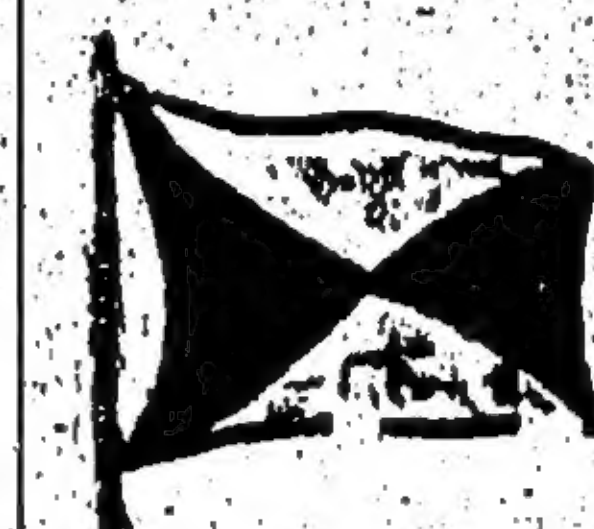
OUTWARD.

HOMEWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	S.S. "Silene" ... 22nd Aug.
S.S. "Friesland" ... 28th Aug.	
Suevia ... 6th Sept.	
Senegambia ... 20th Sept.	
Dayara ... 6th Oct.	
Araden ... 18th Oct.	
Slavonia ... 3rd Nov.	
Scandia ... 18th Nov.	
Spezia ... 2nd Dec.	
For Further Particulars, apply to—	

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1911.

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	MONDAY, 21st Aug., 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1911.

A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOL.

Highest Class, Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

A. R. MARTY,

24, Des Vaux Road.

Telephone 118. Hongkong, 12th June, 1911.

[1038]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN

STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
ST. ALBANS	28th July	Tuesday, Aug. 22.
EASTERN	26th Aug.	Saturday, Sept. 16.
ALDENHAM	4th Sept.	Sept. 30.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,
Agents.

[887]

TOYO KISEN KA'SHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG
(Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Chiyu Maru"	21,000	W. W. Green	Sept. 18th, Noon.
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Oct. 6th, Noon.
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	21,000	R. H. Hunt	Oct. 18th, Noon.
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	21,000	H. S. Smith	Nov. 2nd, Noon.

All steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office. The Triple Screw steamer Chiyu Maru will be despatched for San Francisco via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on FRIDAY, the 15th Sept., at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In conjunction with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo.)

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration).

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
Kiyo Maru	117,200	Tuesday, Aug. 22, Noon.
Bayo Maru	10,500	Saturday, Oct. 14, Noon.

The steamer "KIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, and GUAYMAS, on FRIDAY, the 15th Sept., at Noon.

For further particulars apply to K. MATSUDA, Agent,
KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Bank of China).

[808]

COMMERCIAL.

Yarn Market.

Messrs. Polishwulla and Kotwall report as follows:—

Since our last report on the 6th inst. by S.S. Delhi, the interval has been another very dull one and a further depressed tendency is the marked feature of our yarn market.

A few holders having suddenly put their stocks at a decline of \$3 to \$4 these low rates tempted the buyers to settle a few lots for their immediate requirements, which resulted in a transaction of about 1,200 bales.

The hasty attitude of the holders to part with their stocks has greatly apprehended the buyers who have now remained entirely quiet and are trying to dispose of their previous holdings under the anxiety of finding a further drop in near future, as the prices of American cotton are steadily declining.

At the close, there is almost an absence of inquiry, and judging from the present aspect the tendency leans towards weakness.

Total sales 1,200 bales.

Unsold stocks, 28,000 bales.

Sold but undelivered in the Godown and to arrive, 17,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The mail s.s. Arcadia and extra str. Ischia, Vorwarts, and Ceylon Maru from Bombay, and str. Kuinsang from Calcutta have brought in 6,047 bales for Hongkong and 6,238 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and coast ports, etc., amount to about 800 bales.

Local Mill.—Has done nothing for over one month.

Shanghai.—Reports a dull and drooping state of the market, with nominal bargains.

Japanese Yarn.—Has remained out of inquiry during this interval.

Raw Cotton.—Bengal as well as Chinese has been altogether neglected owing to unfavourable rates. Quotation: Bengal \$33 to \$37; stock nil. Chinese \$35 to \$39; stock 170 (small) bales.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough's report dated Hongkong, 18th August, 1911, contains the following:—

Sales.—Market continues quiet, no business reported.

Quotations.—Cardiff, \$19 to \$21 ex-godown, nominal; Australian West Wallsend, \$11.25 ex-ship, nominal; Yabari lump, \$12 ex-ship, nominal; Milki lump, \$10.50 to \$11 ex-ship, nominal; Moji lump, \$7.75 to \$9.50 ex-ship, steady; Moji unscoured, \$6 to \$8 ex-ship, steady; Akaka lump \$8 to \$8.25 ex-ship, steady; Kaiping Navy lump, \$10 to \$10.25 ex-ship, nominal; Kaiping loco lump, \$7.50 to \$7.75 ex-ship; Kaiping No. 5 dust, \$6.50 to \$6.75 ex-ship; Kaiping No. 1 dust, \$6.25 ex-ship; Fushun lump, \$8.25 ex-ship; Fushun unscoured, \$7.25 ex-ship; Fushun dust, \$6.25 ex-ship.

Silk.

A writer in "The Times," dealing with the silk industry, reviews the present position and outlook, basing his remarks on the recently issued report of the British Consul at Lyons. The article points out that Japanese spinners have focussed their attention on winning the United States market, and have displayed unremitting attention to the special needs of American trade by the establishment of a special market in New York and in other ways. For Eastern interests will sacrifice no opportunity by inattention to details. The cheaper Japanese silks are already displacing other varieties, notably those of Italian origin. The situation as between the old

LOG BOOK.

The Position of the Merchant Navy.

A most serious state of things in regard to the position of the British Mercantile Marine is revealed by Mr. Geoffrey Drage, who utters a note of warning which our statesmen cannot afford to neglect. He shows that while the number of British seamen in the mercantile navy is decreasing, the number of foreigners employed in British ships is increasing, and that now no fewer than 40,000 foreigners are to be found there.

He quotes the preamble of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1844, which states that:

The prosperity, strength, and safety of the United Kingdom do largely depend on a large, constant, and ready supply of seamen, and it is therefore expedient to promote the increase of the number of seamen and to afford them all due encouragement and protection.

Nevertheless, while British merchant tonnage was trebled in the last half of the nineteenth century, the number of British seamen engaged in the mercantile marine decreased 25 per cent. and its young men and boys 85 per cent. In 1880 the estimated number had fallen to 60,700; while in 1901 there were only 44,390. From a later Blue Book it appears that the number in 1908 was 34,052. In 1904 it was estimated that there were 40,000 foreigners in the British mercantile marine earning two millions sterling in wages.

Mr. Drage points out, in a letter to the "Times," that inasmuch as we own something like half the mercantile tonnage of the world, and as the bulk of our raw materials and two-thirds of the food we eat are transported from across the seas, it is a national reproach that we are training in the only form of technical education for which no organic public system exists. It is, moreover, in a special sense a national danger, because the conversion of our merchant ships into warships on the high seas in time of war is not prohibited by international agreement, and our rivals are certain to make use of this mode of warfare should occasion arise. Presumably the Admiralty will in time of war provide, as formerly, armaments for merchant ships, but the crews of British merchant ships are now often composed of more unskilled labourers without training or discipline and with absolutely no knowledge of gunnery or the arts of war.

"It is the fashion in such cases," he goes on, "to talk of national decadence, but the difficulty is not with the rising generation. Having been ever since 1800 closely associated with the management of a training ship (the Exmouth), from which 3,300 boys of the poorest class have passed into the mercantile marine, I can say from personal knowledge not only that there is no diminution in the energy, endurance, and love of the sea of English boys, but also that they compare favourably with those of foreign countries with which, as a practical administrator, I feel obliged to keep in touch."

The Late Senor Paco Ibolean. The homeward Spanish mail steamer "Isla de Panay" left Manila on August 12 en route to Liverpool via the usual ports of call. On board the "Isla de Panay" are the coffin remains of Senor Paco Ibolean, a Spanish officer in the Philippines, who, during the last revolt, was foully murdered by a band of Filipino insurgents.

but not before he himself had disposed of several of his assailants. He was the elder brother of Senor Isidoro Ibolean, an old and respected Spanish resident of Manila, and whose only son is at present studying English in Singapore.

The Passing of the Sailing Ship.

The final disappearance of the sailing ship appears to be fast approaching, and unless it can be made to pay by fitting it with oil engines as auxiliary power, as has been done to large sailing ships in one or two instances, it has been shown that it cannot compete with the steam driven vessel.

The 1910 report, recently published by the Visagis Reederei Company of Bremen, owning a considerable fleet of sailing vessels, shows that the company had a disastrous year, and there has lately been published a list of some 120 sailing ships which passed from the British Register during a period of fifteen months. On the Clyde it is considered that if the list of sailing ships continues to decrease as it has been doing during the past twelve months, the fleet will cease to exist at the end of one year. Forty-one of the ships have been sold or otherwise disposed of within the past year, and at least a dozen more are said to be for sale.

E. C. Wilks, M.L.S., E. A. M.N.A. Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase or sale of Steamships or Launches. ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS, 2ND FLOOR, HONGKONG, 1st May, 1911. [1100]

C. E. LOUVEAULT EXTRA DRY. \$24.00 per case. FRENCH STORE, 6, Queen's Road, on Thurs. 17th June, 1911. [74]

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT. ELECTRICIANS.

Steam, Oil, Gas and Motor Engineers and Rickshaw Builders.

REPAIRS TO Typewriters, Bicycles, Phonographs, and all kinds of Electric Goods and Machinery.

PHONE 482. No. 63, Des Voeux Road Central. Managing Proprietor: C. LAURITSEN.

RIGHTS, DUTIES & LIABILITIES OF SHAREBROKERS.

EVERY Man and Woman in Hongkong should read the series of Articles appearing in the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" on the RIGHTS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF SHAREBROKERS. The series is clearly stated. The Faults of the Hongkong system are pointed out. Two Articles have already appeared, but back numbers can be obtained on application. Further instalments will appear on Saturday until completion of the series. Don't Miss Them. They will interest you deeply, and are worth preserving. "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," 47, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 8 Aug. 1911. [1204]

WING KEE & CO. 47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIPHANDLERS. PROVISION & COAL MERCHANTS. "HONGKONG," 22nd May, 1911. [99]

A LING & CO. FURNITURE AND PHOTO SUPPLIES. DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING. 19, Queen's Road. [863]

Intimations

AERTEX CELLULAR.

COOLEST & MOST COMFORTABLE UNDERWEAR

for THE SUMMER HIGH GRADE. J. T. SHAW, TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Queen's Rd. Central. [1258]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE. WEEK DAYS. 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min. 8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. " 10 min. 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min. 11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min. 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min. 1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min. 1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min. 2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min. 5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS. 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes. SUNDAYS. 8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min. 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min. 11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min. 12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min. 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min. 5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 10 min. 6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min. 7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days. SATURDAYS. Exit Cars at 11.45 p.m. SPECIAL CARS. By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 10th June, 1911.

SUN GLASSES. Any tint made to any prescription. No charge for testing sight. Repairs of all description made by competent workmen. N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician, 1A, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong. Hongkong, 24th July, 1911. [929]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD. (CAPITAL PAID UP...\$1,250,000.) Loans on Mortgage of House Property &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. Rates and Particulars on application. THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers, Hongkong, 12th March, 1908. [41]

GRAVING DOCK 78ft. by 88ft. by 84ft. 6 in. Pumps empty Dock in 2-4 hours. THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons. In connection, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results. 100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY. ELECTRIC-OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT the SHEDS RANGING UP TO 100 TONS. Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, constructional Work. MANAGERS AND AGENTS: TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. HONGKONG.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work. Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools installed throughout the Works. 50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets and Metal Specimens.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. HONGKONG.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

SHIPPING. PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR LONDON & ANTWERP. WERF v. 8' 6" 10' 0" 11' 0" 12' 0" 13' 0" 14' 0" 15' 0" 16' 0" 17' 0" 18' 0" 19' 0" 20' 0" 21' 0" 22' 0" 23' 0" 24' 0" 25' 0" 26' 0" 27' 0" 28' 0" 29' 0" 30' 0" 31' 0" 32' 0" 33' 0" 34' 0" 35' 0" 36' 0" 37' 0" 38' 0" 39' 0" 40' 0" 41' 0" 42' 0" 43' 0" 44' 0" 45' 0" 46' 0" 47' 0" 48' 0" 49' 0" 50' 0" 51' 0" 52' 0" 53' 0" 54' 0" 55' 0" 56' 0" 57' 0" 58' 0" 59' 0" 60' 0" 61' 0" 62' 0" 63' 0" 64' 0" 65' 0" 66' 0" 67' 0" 68' 0" 69' 0" 70' 0" 71' 0" 72' 0" 73' 0" 74' 0" 75' 0" 76' 0" 77' 0" 78' 0" 79' 0" 80' 0" 81' 0" 82' 0" 83' 0" 84' 0" 85' 0" 86' 0" 87' 0" 88' 0" 89' 0" 90' 0" 91' 0" 92' 0" 93' 0" 94' 0" 95' 0" 96' 0" 97' 0" 98' 0" 99' 0" 100' 0" 101' 0" 102' 0" 103' 0" 104' 0" 105' 0" 106' 0" 107' 0" 108' 0" 109' 0" 110' 0" 111' 0" 112' 0" 113' 0" 114' 0" 115' 0" 116' 0" 117' 0" 118' 0" 119' 0" 120' 0" 121' 0" 122' 0" 123' 0" 124' 0" 125' 0" 126' 0" 127' 0" 128' 0" 129' 0" 130' 0" 131' 0" 132' 0" 133' 0" 134' 0" 135' 0" 136' 0" 137' 0" 138' 0" 139' 0" 140' 0" 141' 0" 142' 0" 143' 0" 144' 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SHARE REPORT